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EXAMINER

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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. Claims 1-6, 8-16, 18, and 20-23 have been examined and are rejected. This Office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 12/15/06, which has been entered in the above identified application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The corrections to claim 14 have been approved, and the rejection to the claim under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 1-4, 6, 8-13, 15, 16, 18, and 20-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,087 (Yu et al) and U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1 (Tuli).

Claims 1-4, 6, 8 (Method)

Claim 9 (System)

Claim 22 (Device)

4-1. Referring to claims 1, 9, and 22, Yu discloses in *[column 7: lines 1-23]* a method and system for providing map service information on a server for a user device that has user input capabilities. Yu discloses in *[column 7: line 57]* through *[column 8: line 17]* that the mobile device generates and transmits a request to fetch an item of interest from a server. A user input command to designate the item of interest (map service information) is inherently received during the steps of generating and transmitting the request for an item of interest. A server module performs traditional server processing as well as protocol conversion processing from one communication protocol to another communication protocol *[column 6, lines 4-8]*. The item of interest is fetched from a resource, which may be another server device coupled on the landnet or the Internet and typically provides hypermedia information including image data for others to access *[column 7, lines 66-67; column 8, lines 1-7]*. Thus, the user input command is inputted to access map service information, is transmitted to a command processing means which is independent of said user device and server, and is interpreted and transmitted to a server.

In response to the request, Yu discloses in *[column 8: lines 18-31]* that map service information is provided on the server for the user device including service mapping parameters correlated for the input capabilities of the user input device. Yu explains in *[column 7: line 66]* through *[column 8: line 7]* that the request includes a device identification that identifies the device. In *[column 6: lines 30-58]*, Yu discloses

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that the device identification is linked to device parameters of the user device, which include the user input mechanism associated with the user device. Yu further discloses in *[column 7: lines 1-23]* that the map service information is preprocessed at the server with the parameters of the user device. Accordingly, the map service information is provided on the basis of the user input command transmitted to the server.

Although Yu teaches modifying said map service information at a server module and sending the modified map service information from the server module to the user device *[column 60: lines 4-8; figure 3A]*, Yu does not expressly teach that the modification is done on the same server in which the original map service information was provided. This would require the reformatting of the map service information to be done at the server device coupled on the landnet or the Internet in which the hypermedia information including image data was provided. Tuli teaches a similar invention as that of Yu, for transmitting HTML images from a Web server to a portable device such that the HTML images are translated into a form more suitable for the portable device *[column 1: lines 29-40]*. The translation is done at the Web server in which the HTML image was provided *[column 2: lines 19-26]* and when complete, transmits the resulting image to the portable device. This enhances data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device, as disclosed in Yu.

Since Yu teaches providing an effective interaction between two-way communication mobile devices and a data network such as the Internet [Yu, column 2: lines 38-41], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the modification of the map service information on the same server in which the original map service information was provided and sending the modified map service information from said server to said user device, as taught by Tuli. This would enhance data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device.

4-2. Referring to claim 2, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in [column 6: lines 30-67] a database of user data, which is read when interpreting the user input command.

4-3. Referring to claim 3, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. The user input command must inherently be stored temporarily while the device identification is compared with values in the database of user data so that the appropriate device parameters can be retrieved.

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4-4. Referring to claim 4, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 26-67]* that the server manages the database of user data. Accordingly, user accounts are added, deleted, and modified by the server.

4-5. Referring to claim 6, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-58]* that the user data of the database comprises a user identifier, the type of user device, and service mapping parameters.

4-6. Referring to claim 8, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 8: lines 18-32]* that the user input device comprises a keypad on phone. A user can further input commands by pressing buttons on the keypad.

Claims 10-13, 15-16, 18, 20-21

4-7. Referring to claim 10, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read when interpreting the user input command.

4-8. Referring to claim 11, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. The user input command must inherently be stored temporarily on the server while the device identification is compared with values in the database of user data so that the appropriate device parameters can be retrieved.

4-9. Referring to claim 12, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed.

Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read when interpreting the user input command.

4-10. Referring to claims 13 and 15, Yu discloses in *[column 6: lines 26-67]* that the server manages the database of user data. Accordingly, user accounts are added, deleted, and modified by the server.

4-11. Referring to claim 16, Yu discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-58]* that the user data of the database comprises a user identifier, the type of user device, and service mapping parameters.

4-12. Referring to claim 18, Yu discloses in *[Figure 1]* that a system in accordance with the disclosed invention comprises a personal computer *["110"]*, which has a QWERTY keyboard.

4-13. Referring to claims 20 and 21, Yu discloses in *[column 3: lines 53-60]* that the user device can be a mobile phone or PDA.

Claim 23

4-14. Referring to claim 23, Yu discloses in *[column 4: lines 20-45]* that the user device is a phone form which commands can be sent by pressing buttons on a keypad of said phone.

5. Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,087 (Yu et al) and U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1 (Tuli) as applied to claims 2 and 13 above and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,782,253 (Shteyn et al).

Claim 5 (Method)

5-1. Regarding claim 5, Yu and Tuli fail to specifically disclose that the user data can be modified by the user device. Shteyn, however, discloses in *[column 10: line 46]* through *[column 11: line 15]* a system in which a user can initiate a change in preferences or profiles that are stored in a remote database via a user device. Shteyn explains in *[column 11: lines 1-7]* that users may typically want to access several sets of profile information according to the user's activity (e.g. one group of settings might be for work while another set might be for home). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the user data with the user device as taught by Shteyn in combination with the teachings of Yu and Tuli. Doing so would have been advantageous because it would have allowed

users to switch between several sets of preference or profile information as suggested by Shteyn.

Claim 14 (System)

5-2. Regarding claim 14, Yu and Tuli do not expressly teach that the user data can be modified by the user device. Shteyn, however, discloses in *[column 10: line 46]* through *[column 11: line 15]* a system in which a user can initiate a change in preferences or profiles that are stored in a remote database via a user device. Shteyn explains in *[column 11: lines 1-7]* that users may typically want to access several sets of profile information according to the user's activity (e.g. one group of settings might be for work while another set might be for home). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the user data with the user device as taught by Shteyn in combination with the teachings of Yu and Tuli. Doing so would have been advantageous because it would have allowed users to switch between several sets of preference or profile information as suggested by Shteyn.

Response to Arguments

6. The Examiner acknowledges the Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 9, 14, and 22. Regarding independent claims 1, 9, and 22, the Applicants allege that neither Yu et al (US Patent No. 6,684,087) nor Tuli (U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1), as described in the previous Office action, explicitly teach or suggest that the Internet source of the

image information modifies the stored image information for the user device. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, the combination of Yu and Tuli teach the claimed limitation. Yu teaches modifying said map service information at a server module and sending the modified map service information from the server module to the user device [*column 60: lines 4-8; figure 3A*]. Tuli teaches a similar invention as that of Yu, for transmitting HTML images from a Web server to a portable device such that the HTML images are translated into a form more suitable for the portable device [*column 1: lines 29-40*]. The translation is done at the Web server in which the HTML image was provided [*column 2: lines 19-26*] and when complete, transmits the resulting image to the portable device. Since Yu teaches providing an effective interaction between two-way communication mobile devices and a data network such as the Internet [*Yu, column 2: lines 38-41*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the modification of the map service information on the same server in which the original map service information was provided and sending the modified map service information from said server to said user device, as taught by Tuli. This enhances data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device, as disclosed in Yu.

Applicant argues that one having skill in the art would not be motivated by the teachings of Yu or Tuli to modify Yu with the Tuli patent teachings because Yu expressly teaches a solution comprising an intermediate service so that neither the

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existing internet servers nor the existing portable devices need to be modified.

However, the primary purpose of the invention of Yu is to allow an image to be displayed on a screen of a mobile device without taking up the local memory therein and that further permits a user to interact with the image when being displayed [Yu, *column 1, lines 57-61*]. The configuration in which the invention of Yu may be practiced is only one embodiment, and numerous changes in the arrangement and combination of parts as well as steps may be resorted [Yu, *column 9, lines 16-25*]. Therefore, including the steps of modifying the internet information on the Web server as taught by Tuli would not contradict the main purpose of Yu's invention.

Applicant argues that even if one were motivated to modify Yu with Tuli, one would not arrive at the invention as claimed because the combined system would have a Tuli internet server that would provide bit maps to the Yu intermediate service, would not be obtaining service mapping parameters based on interpreted user input, and would not apply those parameters to modify map service information to be provided from the server to the user device. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, the Tuli reference is used to show that translation of HTML images into a form more suitable for a portable device may be done at the Web server in which the HTML image was provided [Tuli, *column 2, lines 19-26*]. When complete, the Web server transmits the resulting image to the portable device. The actual translation of the web page is performed using the same method as taught by Yu. Performing the translation method of Yu, on the Web server as taught by Tuli enhances data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device

rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device, as disclosed in Yu.

Applicant states that dependent claims 2-6, 8, 10-16, 18-21, and 23 recite all the limitations of the independent claims, and thus, are allowable in view of the remarks set forth regarding independently amended claims 1, 9, and 22. However, as discussed above, Yu and Tuli are considered to teach claims 1, 9, and 22, and consequently, claims 2-6, 8, 10-16, 18-21, and 23 are rejected.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alvin H. Tan whose telephone number is 571-272-8595.

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The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 9:30-7 and alternating Fridays 9:30-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Art Unit 2173


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